

REMARKS

Claims 1, 3-20, 22-39, 41-58 and 60-77 are pending in the application.

Claims 1, 20, 39, 58 and 77 have been rejected.

Claims 3-19, 22-38, 41-57 and 60-76 have been objected to.

Claims 3-5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 22-24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 41-43, 46, 49, 52, 55, 60-62, 65, 68, 71 and 74 have been amended.

The indicated claims have been amended to correct errors in claim dependencies that occurred due to amendments accompanying the Request for Continued Examination dated August 20, 2005. Applicants respectfully submit that these amendments should not raise a need for an additional prior art search beyond those necessitated by the below discussion related to the rejections of the independent claims.

Rejection of Claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 1, 20, 39 and 58 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U. S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0054115 issued to Mack *et al.*, (“Mack”) and further in view of Adobe® GoLive™ 5.0 User Guide (“Adobe”). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

In order for a claim to be rendered invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 103, the subject matter of the claim as a whole would have to be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made. *See* 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). This requires: (1) the reference(s) must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations; (2) there must be some teaching, suggestion or motivation to combine references either in the references themselves or in the knowledge of the art; and (3) there must be a reasonable expectation

of success. *See* MPEP 2143; MPEP 2143.03; *In re Rouffet*, 149 F.3d 1350, 1355-56 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

Applicants first note that the Office Action cites to broad sections of text in both Mack and Adobe for all of the implicated claim limitations. Applicants respectfully submit that the particular parts of the cited references that are relied upon in the Office Action has not been designated as nearly as practicable, and the pertinence of each reference has not been clearly explained, both as required by 35 C.F.R. § 1.106(b). *See also* MPEP §706.02(j). Nevertheless, Applicants have made every effort to respond to the rejections outlined in the Office Action.

Independent Claims 1, 20, 39 and 58 each contain a claim limitation of the form “selecting a tag field-based view comprising one or more applets.” *See, e.g.*, Claim 1. Applicants respectfully submit that there is no indication of a selection of a tag field-based view comprising one or more applets in the cited section of Mack. Mack purports to enable a user to create an image using a Java-based program and allows saving the image as an HTML file. The Office Action equates that saved HTML file with the claimed tag field-based view. But Mack provides for no selection of such a view and provides no disclosure of a tag field-based view comprising one or more applets. As claimed in the present Application, a Cartesian coordinate-based view is migrated to the selected tag field-based view. Without a selection of the tag field-based view, there can be no migration to the selected tag field-based view. Merely naming an HTML file to which to save the Mack image does not satisfy the claim limitation requiring selection of a tag field-based view that comprises applets, at least for the reason that a blank HTML file does not contain applets.

Independent Claims 1, 20, 39 and 58 also contain claim limitations of the forms:

- Identifying a first applet of the one or more applets, wherein the first applet comprises one or more controls,
- Associating a first applet template with the first applet, wherein the first applet template comprises one or more characteristics of each of the one or more controls.

See, e.g., Claim 1. The phrase “the one or more applets” refers to language in the claim limitation discussed above, wherein the tag field-based view comprises one or more applets. Therefore, the “identifying” limitation refers to a first applet of the one or more applets that comprise the tag field-based view. The Office Action does not identify an applet in the tag field-based view but rather refers to an applet in the Cartesian coordinate-based view. *See* Office Action, p. 3 (“here, a Java applet is identified to be converted to XML.”) Thus, the cited section of Mack does not disclose the “identifying” claim limitation of the independent claims.

The lack of disclosure of the “identifying” limitation also results in a lack of disclosure of the “associating” claim limitation. The “first applet template” is associated with the identified first applet of the one or more applets comprising the tag field-based view. But the Office Action associates a purported template (“twin servlets act as templates”) with the identified Cartesian coordinate-based Java applet. *See* Office Action, p. 3. In addition, the lack of disclosure of the “first applet template” also results in a lack of disclosure in Mack of the subsequent “linking” claim limitation also found in the independent claims.

The Office Action admits that Mack fails to disclose the limitation “modifying the Cartesian view control to produce a corresponding tag view control, wherein said modifying matches characteristics of an associated control of the one or more controls in

the first applet template” found in independent Claims 1, 20, 39 and 58. Applicants respectfully submit that the cited sections of Mack fail to discuss the claimed “Cartesian view controls” at all. Thus, Mack fails to disclose any limitation containing Cartesian view controls as an element such as “linking the first applet template to a corresponding first Cartesian view applet in the Cartesian coordinate-based view, wherein the first Cartesian view applet comprises a Cartesian view control.” *See, e.g.*, Claim 1 (emphasis added). Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that, by the Office Action’s own admission, the Mack reference not only does not disclose the “modifying” claim limitation but also does not disclose the “linking” claim limitation of the independent claims.

The Office Action makes no claim that the Adobe reference provides any disclosure of the above missing limitations from Mack. *See* Office Action, p.4 (only citing Adobe for the proposition that “[A]dobe disclosed adding control buttons to tag-based view,” which is unrelated to the above missing limitations). Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that neither Mack nor Adobe, alone or in combination, teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of independent Claims 1, 20, 39 and 58 of the present application, as required by 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). The burden is on the Examiner to support a case of obviousness, including whether the prior art references teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. *See* MPEP 706.02(j).

Applicants further respectfully submit that the Examiner has not satisfied the burden of factually supporting the alleged motivation to combine the two references. The Examiner must provide evidence to suggest the combination and “[b]road conclusory statements regarding the teaching of multiple references, standing alone, are not ‘evidence.’” *See In re Dembiczak*, 50 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1614, 1617 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Further,

the Office Action does not establish that such a combination of the teachings of these references would meet with success, as also required by 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

The Office Action states “Adobe discloses adding control buttons to tag-based view.” *Office Action, p. 4 (citing Adobe, pp. 306-307)*. The claim language for which Adobe is cited as providing needed disclosure is “modifying the Cartesian view control to produce a corresponding tag view control.” Applicants respectfully submit that the Office Action statement of what Adobe discloses (“adding control buttons to tag-based view”) does not correspond to the language of the claim limitation against which Adobe is cited.

Applicants further submit that there is no suggestion or motivation to combine Mack with Adobe. Mack purports to disclose a user interface for designing a static image, such as a bumper sticker wherein the design can be saved as an XML file. *See, e.g., Mack Abstract, ¶¶ [0006]-[0007]*. Static images such as bumper stickers or other “high resolution printable digital images for many different ultimate uses” (Mack ¶ [0015]) do not require interactive control buttons or radio buttons such as those disclosed in Adobe. In fact, images of Adobe’s control buttons and radio buttons would be an undesirable artifact in Mack’s printable images. There is no need or desire for interactive components in the images disclosed to be created by Mack. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that there is no motivation to combine Mack with Adobe as required by 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

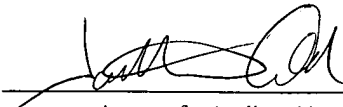
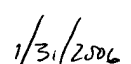
Applicants further submit that the Office Action provides no support for success in incorporating Adobe’s tag-based view control objects into Mack’s disclosed image system (i.e., how these two references might be integrated with one another). Discussion in the Office Action implies that the disclosed image created by Mack on a computer

screen is a Cartesian coordinate-based view to be converted. The Office Action then states that the disclosed Adobe control buttons are added to a tag-based view. The Office Action provides no link between these two different types of views or how such a link would successfully enable the claim language. For at least these reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that the Office Action fails to establish that the combination of Mack with Adobe would meet with success as required by § 103(a).

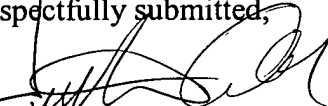
For at least the above reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that the Office Action fails to present a *prima facie* case of obviousness of independent Claims 1, 20, 39 and 58 and all claims dependent upon them (Claims 3-19, 22-38, 41-57, and 60-77), and that these claims are in condition for allowance. Applicants therefore respectfully request the Examiner's reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections as to those claims.

CONCLUSION

In view of the amendments and remarks set forth herein, the application and the claims therein are believed to be in condition for allowance without any further examination and a notice to that effect is solicited. Nonetheless, should any issues remain that might be subject to resolution through a telephonic interview, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at 512-439-5090.

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop Amendment, COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS, P. O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on January 31, 2006.	
 Attorney for Applicant(s)	 Date of Signature

Respectfully submitted,


 Jonathan N. Geld
 Attorney for Applicants
 Reg. No. 44,702
 (512) 439-5090 [Phone]
 (512) 439-5099 [Fax]